WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE

THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

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The Passing Show.

The red flag of Socialism must soon supplant the black flag of Capitalism.

The skull and cross-bones should be the emblem of modern Militarism.

Glue never stuck so fast as do some workers to old opinions, old ideals, and old superstitions.

The workers have poor homes, but they don't live in them. They merely go there to sleep. Their wives exist in them.

The worker earns the luxuries but the Capitalists uses them. How long is this to last?

"The plain truth is," says Lecky, "that no proposition can be more palpably and egregiously false than the assertion that, as far as this world is concerned, it is invariably conducive to the happiness of man to pursue the most virtuous career."

The average worker says: "It always was that way and it always will be that way"; but the Socialist knows that modern science has proved that nothing is eternal but change and interchange. What was good enough for our ancestors is not good enough for us, and what we regard as the height of perfection will be thrown on the scrap-heap by our children.

The Socialist Party is organised to abolish the system that produces the evils which other parties seek to reform. It is hence a party not of reform but of revolution.

Socialists know that the capitalist system has had its day, and that a new social order, based upon a new system of industry must soon supplant the present decaying system.

Socialism is a world-wide movement with all the brightest minds in favor of it and working for it. No other movement is so international in character, and no other movement has so many poets, philosophers, scientists, dramatists, and artists fighting for it.

The only hope of the workers is in themselves. They must realise that "the kingdom of heaven is within" them.

The workers' interests demand that war must cease, and it will cease directly they understand how foolish it is.

The horrors of war are only equalled by the folly of those who rush into it. The Bulgarians rushed into it, but, apparently, they have had enough, and are now desiring peace.

Under Socialism wars will be impossible, because there will be no capitalists grabbing markets and no landlords grabbing land. Production will be carried on for use by the many and not for the profit of the few.

At present houses are built for landlords to draw rent out of. Under Socialism they will be built for the people to live happy lives in.

Laborite and Liberal writers tell us that the Conscription Act is based upon democratic principles; that it demands equality of service, and affords equal opportunities for promotion. They forget that politicians have exempted themselves from rendering military service; and they have also exempted priests, parsons, and other people who would otherwise have opposed it.

The "Times" on Empire Day published an article dealing with the development of Australia, and on the question of defence reminded the Commonwealth that building transcontinental railways and securing uniformity of railway guage is a far more effective form of defence than creating a baby navy or a baby army. No doubt this is true, but the armament manufacturers have to be considered before anything else. The money wasted on defence would build all the railways Australia requires, pay for the rolling stock necessary, and secure the unification of guage throughout.

The Adventures of William Mug.

He Gets an Increase of Wages.

Archbishop Wright of Sydney told an English audience some moving tales of the strenuous lives some of the clergy live in Australia. Some of his clergy, he said, had to conduct as many as eight services on Sunday. One held five services, and had to cross and recross a mountain range 3000 feet high, while another, a rector who received £200 a year, had to pay £130 for horse feed, leaving him £70 to live on. The Archbishop modestly refrained from recounting his own hardships—motoring to and fro between his palace and the city, and trying to worry along on a miserable pittance that would barely feed and clothe five hundred workers and their families.

The Federal elections cost the Commonwealth £110,000. Think of the expenditure of that vast sum to put Joe Cook into power, and then talk of public sanity!

According to Archbishop Kelly, Freemasonry is "a veritable wolf in sheep's clothing." It had its origin in hell, and depends on Lucifer for its management. It is against Christianity, and is the enemy of Christ, while the square and compass mean materialism and hostility to the Catholic Church. In spite of what the Archbishop says, the Masonic halls continue to stand. A century or two ago less than that would have caused them all to be burnt down or pulled to pieces.

The capitalist press is unanimous in its praise of the conduct of the troops in the Johannesburg riots. It is said that they "behaved admirably," and that the "alleged shooting of women" was untrue. "Only one woman was hit with a rifle bullet, and her wound was not fatal." The only reason why more women were not shot is that all working-class women were ordered to stay indoors under a threat of being shot. The one who was shot refused to obey.

"What with our State railways," says "S.M. Herald," "State tramways, and State intrusions in all sorts of other directions, we are no longer to be terrified by the bogey of State Socialism." Just so. Now that Minister for Works Griffiths has demonstrated that State Socialism is State capitalism there is no longer any reason for the profit-hunter to be scared at the proposals of the Labor Party. But force of habit is strong, and during elections the "Herald" cannot help raving against the ancient bogey.

Dr. Robertson, a southern coal owner, made a fierce attack upon unionists when giving evidence before the Industrial Commission which is inquiring into the working of the Industrial Act. He said they are "deceptive and dishonest," and urged that when they were fined for striking the fines should be heavy and "should be paid to the employers." From the employer's standpoint this would be an excellent arrangement. The men would be a source of profit even when they refused to work, and dividends could be declared with their usual frequency.

How the armament manufacturers are increasing their "business" may be seen from the increased expenditure on fighting ironmongery between 1905 and 1912, which was as follows:—

Russia	from	51	to	76 millions
Germany	"	50	"	71 "
France	"	43	"	59 "
United States	"	42	"	65 "
Austria-Hungary	"	18	"	32 "
Italy	"	16	"	25 "
Great Britain	"	61	"	73 "

The total increase between 1905 and 1912 was from 281 millions to 401 millions. That vast sum would have gone far to redeem the world from poverty had it been well spent, but the armament manufacturers decreed otherwise, and they are too strong for any modern Government. The saying "To preserve peace prepare for war" was surely invented in their interest.

Sydney has a small-pox scare, and the doctors are coining money out of the pannicky citizen who rushes to be vaccinated whether he is a contact or not. From quarantining all suspects and contacts—which is admittedly a wise and effective remedy—the Government has jumped to universal vaccination, which is sheer lunacy. Small-pox is contracted by contact with infected matter, and though an individual may be vaccinated his clothing may be infected, and he may infect others. Despite this fact, however, the Cook Government has ordered that each person leaving the State must be vaccinated. It didn't seem to know that the clothing may be more dangerous than the person.

The Bulgarian army, which a few short months ago marched so triumphantly upon Lule Burgas and Chorlu, has crumpled up completely before the armies of Servia and Greece, notwithstanding the fact that every military expert has been praising its superiority and organisation ever since hostilities commenced. Now the experts are hard at work explaining away the patent fact that Bulgaria has utterly exhausted herself and is reaping the evil reward of too much militarism. As pointed out in these columns some time back, a reaction is sure to set in after a maffic, when a community is likely to ask itself what it was all about.

H. M. Hyndman recently delivered a telling speech on "The Murdering of British Seamen by Lloyd George, the Liberal Government, and the Board of Trade." Hyndman showed that the raised load-line means loss of life, because it allows ships to be loaded until they are too low in the water, and he challenges Lloyd George to bring an action for criminal libel against him. He accuses George of "gambling in men's lives in order to fill the pockets of shipowners of this country"—a "more dastardly action than anything to do with Marconi punting." Sydney Buxton's figures show that one seaman's life was lost to every 76 on British ships in 1912, as against 1 to 106 and 1 to 112 in the two preceding years.

Mr. Joseph Fels, the millionaire Single-Taxer, in an article in the London "Daily Herald" of June 12, says:

"The institution of private property must be radically renovated and re-established on a basis of equal freedom to take of the earth and its resources whatever each may need and can use—but no more!—or the institution will go down in chaos. Either way it is revolution, the abolition of multi-millionaires, of squalor, want, drudgery, and disemployment. The too-rich must give up their hoarded wealth, and involuntary poverty must cease."

It would be an impossible task to "renovate and re-establish private property on a basis of equal freedom." The institution must be abolished by an intelligent future generation, which will be too wise to let it go down in chaos.

At the Board of Trade inquiry into the loss of the ship Mount Oswald, with 24 hands, in February, 1912, while laden with grain from Baltimore to Hamburg, a letter was read which the captain had posted to his wife after the vessel had sailed, it having been handed to the pilot when he left the vessel. The captain stated in the letter that he wanted the ship placed in dry-dock in New York, but the owners refused. It was added that at the time of writing there was 12ft. of water in the forepeak. A certificate of seaworthiness had been issued, and the owners relied on this to clear them from legal penalties and liabilities when the coffin sank and the subsequent insurances had to be collected. Usually, "dead men tell no tales" against capitalism when they reach "Davy Jones's locker," but this captain's letter tells volumes of the greed of the murderous profit-hunter.

The Town Clerk of Temora is an unconscious humorist. He told a Commission the other day that Parliament was a body of "experts in political economy and sociology." The Lord Mayor, who is a member of the N.S.W. State Parliament, fairly beamed on the witness as he said, "if you were to say that in the House the members would throw their arms around you."

A man was executed in California on July 12 for assault. On the night before the execution he was amused with selections by a gramophone, some of which were sardonic in their grim, appropriate humor. One of the selections was entitled: "Somebody else is getting it where the Chicken got the Axe." Another was Bryan's speech on "The Ideal Republic." Only a Christian community could devise such a fitting substitute for the lugubrious ministrations of the average jail chaplain.

A report from Christchurch states that a deliberate attempt was made to blow up the military barracks on a recent evening. Four plugs of gelignite were placed under the building, but before they exploded a passer-by saw the fuse burning and pulled it out. The fuse must have been a convenient length for that passer-by.

Some of the late Sydney strikers' Ferry employees, and others, are carrying round some interesting exhibits illustrative of the Labor Government's administration of Beeby's Coercion Act. These are in the form of receipts for 10/ per week deducted from their wages to pay the £7 to £10 fines imposed on them for striking by Judge Heydon.

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Write on paper not larger than letter-paper, and thin enough to avoid getting us fined for over-weight.

Mark the package "Press Matter Only," and address it "To the Editor."

Write briefly and clearly, as long and undecipherable articles stand no chance of publication.

Do not send business communications to the Editor, or literary matter to the Manager. To do so only causes confusion and delay.

If your article is not published, do not conclude that it is because it is of no merit, for it may be simply owing to the fact that it is not in accordance with the above rules. Where possible, articles of importance should be type-written.

Millions of honest, industrious people are badly fed, clothed, and housed, and thousands die every year of preventable diseases. We all recognise this fact and know, if we will stop to think for a moment that there is no excuse for the existence of this hell of poverty. No God or devil is responsible. We are in Gehenna, simply because we have kindled the fires, and are either unwilling, or too stupid, to put them out.—The Rev. C. H. Vail.

How Wars are Made.

The Balkan Shambles.

The way the workers are stirred up by Agents Provocateurs.

Not a single paper of importance in Christendom has taken the part of the "under dog," the Turk, in the Balkan War. Not that they have all favored the Allies, for Austria, Germany, and Italy regard the rise of the Balkan League as a danger; but to favor the Turk was too much like favoring the massacres that have been drenching the soil of Macedonia for many years. The Moslem has acquired the reputation of a mere butcher, and everybody seems agreed that he should be driven out of Europe. His "atrocities" provoked the war, so out with him! But a very different picture is drawn for us by Mr. E. N. Bennet, in the Edinburgh "Review"—probably too late to do the Turk any good. Mr. Bennet is one of those Oxford honor men who have devoted themselves to journalism. He has travelled over the ground in the Balkans and made the acquaintance of most persons of authority in the war. He declares positively that the Bulgarians, in their greedy ambition for more territory, provoked the struggle by the most cruel and nefarious means. They employed hundreds of Komitadjis—agents provocateurs—to set Moslem and Christian by the ears and rouse the spirit of bloody retaliation. The "hypocrisy" of Czar Ferdinand was the first incentive to the war. This writer says:—

"When King Ferdinand in his famous Declaration of the 17th of October described the coming campaign as 'a war of the Cross against the Crescent' it was realised that the gates were being opened to the worst features of religious fanaticism and pitiless savagery. Such anticipations have been amply fulfilled. It may be said without fear of contradiction that modern history furnishes no parallel to the atrocities inflicted by the allied invaders upon the helpless Moslem inhabitants of Macedonia. A strange silence has been observed with regard to these happenings by the English press. In the absence of sanguinary battles the public has lost all interest in the campaign, and our politicians are Gallios who care for none of these things so long as the victims are only Moslem Arabs in the Tripoli oasis or Moslem Turks in the towns and villages of Macedonia. It is impossible to do justice to the evidence within the limits of this paper, but after a careful sifting of the records and the elimination of everything except the testimony of reliable eye-witnesses, so terrible an indictment remains against the invaders that Dr. Daneff was well advised in requesting the non-publication of certain evidence on the ground that it would prejudice the cause of the Allies in the eyes of the British public."

How the Bulgarian agents incensed the Turks is described in a passage which this writer quotes from Mr. Andrew Melrose's "The Balkan War Drama." In this extract the work of the Komitadjis is thus described:—

"The policy carried on by this body was one of the most diabolical that had yet been invented throughout the blood-stained history of the Balkan problem. A group of enthusiasts had noticed how easily sympathy was aroused once 'massacres' were mentioned, and they at once set to work to encourage massacre. . . . The most effective way of doing this was to put bombs in the midst of a Mohammedan crowd in some remote village—on a market day for preference. The bomb would explode and kill three or four persons; it was whispered that this was the work of Bulgarians, and the incensed crowd would see red and massacre every Bulgarian on whom it could lay hands. It was then easy enough to say that the bomb was the work of the Young Turks, while there could be no dispute as to who had committed the subsequent massacres."

Mr. Bennet quotes from "a representative of one of the Great Powers at Constantinople" the following summary of slaughter among non-combatants:—

"The Bulgarian and Servian massacres in the Balkans still continue—the number of Turks massacred amounts to some 240,000 persons. I do not exaggerate in so computing it. If only Europe would but once interefere—that Europe which has gladly intervened when a Bulgarian shepherd or a Servian sheep-stealer has been killed by a Turk!"

"But the Bulgarian and Servian agents, while they brought about the massacre of Bulgarians by Turks, also provoked the massacre of Turks by Bulgarians. "So sincere an admirer of the Bulgarians as the famous war correspondent, Lieutenant Wagner, admits this without hesitation." The most infamous of these dark and tragic incidents took place at Kotchana, and Mr. Green tells us:—

"It is notorious that the Kotchana massacre which stirred the Bulgarians to frenzy was brought about by the same infamous use of Bulgarian bombs. The Komitadji bands stopped at nothing in their determination to keep the Macedonian agitation open. At Salonika bombs were even exploded on the French ship Guadeloupe and in the Ottoman Bank; this was followed by the cutting of the gas and water mains. 'Despairing cries,' writes an eye-witness, of "Aman! Aman!" ("Mercy! Mercy!") were heard in the streets.' Then began outbreaks of fire, and soon the sky was all a 'glowing red,' The dynamite used by the bands came largely from Russia, packed in sardine-boxes, and the Servian, Bulgarian, and Greek monasteries, subsidised by their respective Governments, provided the Komitadjis with a safe retreat from the pursuit of the Ottoman authorities.

"Amid all the evidence, varied, cumulative, and irresistible, for the evil and persistent work of those agents provocateurs, the Komitadji bands, the Turks have been continually denounced for their failure to establish settled government in Macedonia. The bands were not only subsidised from Sofia, Athens, and Belgrade, but actually organised by well-known officers and professors like Panitza, Nikolaieff, and Matoff. For the cruel history of Macedonia, for the blood and tears of innocent peasants, Turkish and Christian, heavy may be the past responsibility of inefficient rulers, but heavier still that of the European Powers who failed from self-seeking greed to use their strength to good purpose, and heaviest that of the authors of the infamous policy which was framed in order to destroy the possibility of reform.

" 'For years,' writes Lieutenant Wagner—who, whatever his eccentricities as a war correspondent, possesses an intimate knowledge of and admiration for the Bulgarian people—'the Komitadjis have, with rifle, knife, revolver, and bomb, waged a terrible guerrilla war in Macedonia against everything that is not Bulgarian. Mercy there is none, not even to old men and women and children.' "

"If the Turks have lost so much and their disasters have culminated in the disasters of Adrianople and Scutari, they still maintain an attitude of heroic optimism, declares Mr. Bennet, adding:

"The average Turk confronts the situation with the characteristic fortitude and dignity of his race. His forefathers came from Asia, and thither he returns. For years past many of the better-class Ottomans, mindful of their coming doom in Europe, have sent their dead across the Sea of Marmora for sepulture among the cypresses of (Asiatic) Scutari and Haidar Pasha. Macedonia and Albania and nearly all Rumelia have gone forever, but no cry of revanche will ever turn the hearts of the coming generation toward the surrendered provinces. The blood and treasure of Anatolia have been poured into Macedonia to little purpose and small profit, and few Turks waste useless regrets upon the loss of Albania, Tripoli, or Crete. The eyes of the Turkish people turn bravely from the survey of their unspeakable calamities to the hope of some better future in Austria Asia Minor is full of latent wealth: Mehmet Ali once remarked that he would exchange the whole of Egypt for the rich plateau of Adana. Minerals and oil await development, and the railway system is in its infancy."

The only question Turkey is at present asking is, Will the Powers aid us in recuperating our losses and leave us in peace until we have made a home in the space still left us? On their answer depend the safety and life of Western Europe. As Mr. Bennet puts it:—

"The all-important question which the Turks now ask themselves is: Will Europe grant us breathing space to show what we can do in the territory which still remains to us? Ominous signs are not wanting in the Russian and French press that fresh pretexts are being sought from alleged 'unrest' in Syria and Armenia. . . If the Osmanlis are brought to realise that they are marked out for destruction, whatever they do and wherever they dwell, and yield themselves up to despair—una salus victis nullam sperare salutem—England and France may find themselvs one day in the midst of a veritable conflagration among their African and Asiatic subjects."

Since the foregoing was written important developments have completely altered the outlook for the Turk. The Christian allies have taken to exterminating each other. Bulgaria is exhausted, and Greece and Servia are pressing her back from the positions won early in the war. Turkey is re-occupying the lost territory around Adrianople, Lule Burgas, and Scutari, and it looks as if none of her Christian opponents will now be able to resist her revival. While the allies have been fighting each other Turkey has been resting and recovering, and she is now probably in a position to dominate the situation. The only danger to this revival of Turkey is Russia.

The reason for Russia's interference will become apparent if we ask how it was that Turkey came to get a footing in Europe. Why did Christian countries offer so feeble a resistance to the conquering sword of Islam? Why was Christianity so easily replaced by the newer religion?

The answer to these questions can only be found in the economic foundations of the two systems, and may be stated briefly to be—because the tiller of the soil had a better opportunity of earning his living under the laws that were based on the Koran than under the laws established by the feudal lords who believed in the Talmud and the New Testament. Islam was comparatively far more democratic than the Christian forms of government. The European serfs were always more cruelly downtrodden than the poorest children of Islam. Christians fled from Christian countries to seek refuge under the Crescent, so that they might enjoy religious freedom, and throughout her history Islam has had to keep order between Christians over the supposed sepulchre of Jesus.

When Christianity had obliterated the science, philosophy, literature, and art of the ancient Greek and Roman civilisations, and had plunged Europe into what the Christians themselves have described as the "Dark Ages," Islam represented the cause of education. Said Mohammed: "Go and ask everywhere for instruction, even, if necessary, as far as China." When the Christians forbade all the sciences, established the inquisition, and burnt scientists at the stake, Mohammed proclaimed, with a voice of thunder:—

"It is a sacrilege to prohibit science. To ask for science is to worship God, to teach is to do an act of charity. Science is the life of Islam and the pillar of our faith."

Russia and other Christian nations know these facts, and have hated and vilified Turkey for them. It suits Russia least of any Christian nation to have as a permanent neighbor a country where religious toleration is practised and where the economic foundations of the State admit of greater freedom and prosperity.

HUNGER AND PATRIOTISM.

Scene:

A mining district in Lancashire.

Stranger walking along, accosted by another stranger who had an ex-military look about him, who asks: "How are the chances of bumming a supper off you?"

First Stranger: "Where did you have dinner?"

Ex. M. Man: "I didn't have any."

First Stranger: "Where did you have breakfast?"

Ex. M. Man: "I didn't have any."

First Stranger: "Where are you going to sleep to-night?"

Ex. M. Man: "Oh, shut up you fool, here is the King coming," taking off his cap, and shouting, "Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!"

He forgot all about his hunger while gazing on his King.

Liebknecht.

REICHSTAG'S STORMY PETREL.

Dr. Karl Liebknecht's sensational charges that large German manufacturers of war materials had bribed officials at home and paid French newspapers to foment international ill-feeling in order to increase their sales made him a world figure, at least for a brief period, but it was not the first time he had distinguished himself. In 1904 he did great work as counsel for the defence in the famous "conspiracy" trial of German Socialists charged at Konigsberg with assisting Russian revolutionists living abroad in transporting over the border a lot of literature that was illicit in the Czar's Empire. He was a young lawyer at that time, but despite his limited experience in handling large cases Liebknecht turned the trial into a huge political indictment of the Prusso-German regime. It was regarded as a splendid piece of political agitation, and of this and other events in Liebknecht's career a writer in the London "Daily News" gives some particulars. This writer says:—

"It was, perhaps, this trial which induced Herr Liebknecht to become, so to speak, the champion enemy of the Prussian regime, and of all that it connotes—Junkerdom, militarism, Hohenzollern autocracy, and so forth. An excellent speaker, though not an orator, with a temperament full of enthusiasm and fire, highly educated and well read, though far from being a theorist and 'philosopher,' as so many highly-educated Germans are, Herr Liebknecht threw himself now into an agitation against the military caste, and soon became the foremost leader in the campaign for the conquest of universal suffrage to the Prussian Landtag—that bulwark of Prussian domination in Germany.

"His anti-militarist agitation had for its special object to educate the youth of the working class in the spirit of peace and internationalism; but he also went so far as to suggest propaganda in the barracks and among the army generally, after the manner of the French anti-militarists, for which, however, he never gained the sympathy of his fellow-socialists. With regard to the Prussian franchise, he was one of the first (sharing in this respect the honor with Herr Bernstein, his antipode in the party) to urge the ultimate application of the general strike as a means of compelling the Prussian Government to abandon 'the most wretched of all electoral laws,' as it was called once by Bismarck (who, of course, could not have foreseen the Russian electoral law), and to extend the Reichstag franchise to Prussia.

"The two lines of agitation ultimately converged for him in a curious manner, one leading to his being convicted of 'seditious' propaganda and sentenced to 18 months' confinement in a fortress, and the other resulting in his being returned at the elections of 1908 to the Prussian Landtag as one of a small group of Socialists who entered those sacred precincts for the first time in Prussian history.

"This again, made him a celebrity for the time being in his fatherland, but a still greater sensation was to come in January, 1912, when he was elected to the Reichstag for the Prussian Royal borough, the Potsdam constituency, where the Court and military naturally constitute the greatest social forces. This was a resounding 'box on the ear' for the ruling clique on the part of the electors, who evidently delighted in seeing the most implacable enemy of the Prussian monarchist and military regime, and one who had but recently 'done' imprisonment for high treason, to act as spokesman for the foremost constituency in Prussia. Since that time Herr Liebknecht has more than ever loomed in the eyes of the public as an emblem or symbol of the revolt of the democracy against the reactionary powers in the State.

"And now, by his revelations in the Reichstag, Herr Liebknecht has dealt the same powers another and not less sensational blow. The Prussian reaction likes to play the part alloted to it by Frederick the Great of a rocher de bronze, on which no attacks, however spirited, can produce the slightest impression. It simply waves its hand and disdainfully says: 'It does not matter.' But students of German life know that it does matter. The 'rock' continues to stand, but its foundations are becoming undermined, and one day it may topple over, the whole weight of it, at one blow. And Herr Liebknecht knows it, and does his work with a gusto, just as his father, the great Wilhelm Liebknecht, did it in his days, after his manner.

"There is, indeed, a great similarity, in spite of external differences, between these two men, father and son. Old Wilhelm was the type of a cultured German, full of ideas, full of kindness, deliberate, quiet, large-minded, and large-hearted. Young Karl is impetuous, passionate, a man of action, who will often act before he even has time to think. Yet never has a son been a truer image of his father in so far as political

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The I.W.W. in America.

For months past, beginning with the great Lawrence strike of last year, throughout the industrial centres of America, the I.W.W. has been engaged in a life or death struggle with the forces which capitalism so ruthlessly brings to bear upon the workers whenever its supremacy is challenged.

Lawrence, Lowell, Little Falls, Patterson, and other cities are names which will long be remembered in the history of the working class movement in the United States. While these struggles were in progress not a word of information reached your readers of the gallant fight in every case, so far crowned with success, which the rebel slaves of the I.W.W. were and are making against their industrial masters. Immediately, however, the first breath of slander against the I.W.W. reaches Australian shores, we find that more than one-fourth of the whole of your space has been given over to its publication, so that a disappointed office-hunter in the person of W. E. Trautmann might be allowed to traduce those whom, indeed, the vile tongue of slander cannot reach. I refer to the article which appeared under the above heading in your issue of last week. It seeks to implicate W. D. Haywood in certain wrongdoings which Trautmann by mere innuendo and assertion imputes to the Industrial Workers of the World.

I am no hero-worshipper, but if there is one man in the proletarian movement of the United States who is deserving of the lasting affection and gratitude of every toiler who loves a fearless fighter in his cause, that man is Wm. D. Haywood. Wherever a man of untiring energy, dauntless courage, and unswerving loyalty to the working class cause has been required in the recent industrial upheavals in America, Haywood has been called for, and Haywood has never yet failed. He has proved himself on many a labour battlefield, has stood more than once in the valley of the shadow; he has risked and sacrificed his liberty over and over again, and carries his life in his hands every day of his existence owing to the unscrupulous thugs and assassins with whom the plutocracy of America is ever ready to do its dirty work; and to any man who knows Haywood's history and character the assertion that he would stand idly by while questionable practices were extant in any organisation with which he is connected is a monstrous and wicked lie.

The whole business connected with the origin and publication of the article referred to has, indeed, its amusing side. Its real purpose in your columns, of course, is to discredit I.W.W. propaganda by attacking a man so prominently connected with the organisation as Haywood, but those responsible for its publication in your paper seem to have forgotten that Haywood is also a very live member of the Socialist Party, and the mud, if mud there was, would undoubtedly stick here as elsewhere. Again, the article was originally published in the New York "Weekly People," a paper edited and owned by Mr. Daniel De Leon, a gentleman who is by common consent of all militant organisations in America one of the direst and damnedest disrupters in the working class movement that ever trod the United States, and who, by the way, is loved by the prototype of the A.S.P.—the Socialist Party of America—much as the devil is said to love holy water. Coming from such a source, then, under such circumstances, the article will be taken at its true value.—I remain, yours, etc.,

T. GLYNN.

I.W.W. Headquarters,
Sydney, July 14, 1913.

A FEW COMMENTS ON THE FOREGOING.

We are very sorry to have neglected the American strikes mentioned by our correspondent, also many strikes in Belgium and other European countries which he doesn't mention, but lack of space, and certain local disturbances at Darling Harbor, the gas works, the ferries, and South Coast, with Judge Heydon's and Joe Cook's doings, and other things, which perhaps our correspondent may have been too busy to notice, have kept us busy. This may be no excuse with those who think that an Australian paper should deal with American affairs first before it ventures to discuss local events, but we cannot all live on the doings of American comrades, and though pamphlets, magazines, and papers may be imported by the hundredweight there is yet a demand for local ideas on current events.

No doubt the I.W.W. rebel slaves of America are on the whole gallant fighters, but if Trautmann speaks the truth, there are camp followers and birds of prey hanging to the flanks and hovering over each of its armies in their battles. Trautmann attacks these, not Haywood, as T. Glynn asserts, and he calls for an inquiry into their doings.

There is no necessity to rush into print to enthusiastically defend Haywood. He does not seem to have been attacked. He is asked to tell what he knows and help to rid the movement of those who refuse to wash themselves; who delight in being pedicular, and in making others so; who foul their halls and meeting places, so that clean people cannot go to them; who loot and get away with the funds, and who crack the skulls of those whom they pretend to help.

To raise a dust about Haywood because these crooks are attacked serves no good purpose. If Glynn or any other man can defend these gentry and show why they should not be attacked and kept in their place we are quite prepared to listen or read what is said in their behalf. To laud Haywood to the skies and brand Trautmann as a "disappointed office-hunter" is childish, seeing that the writings of Trautmann on Industrial Unionism have been gladly sold by the Socialist Parties and I.W.W. organisations here as well as elsewhere.

Had the case been reversed, and had Haywood written the "Open Letter" to Trautmann, we probably should have seen T. Glynn writing the laudatory panegyric commencing "I am no hero worshipper, but," etc. . . . . Both men have done important work, and because one acts the candid friend there is no sense in flying off at a tangent to throw bouquets at the other. Better wait till we hear what t'other gent. has to say.

If Haywood is proved to be perfect in every detail, such proof will not whitewash the other crowd. Nor does it follow that because Haywood is in the movement everything must be O.K. The very best of men are slow to see villainy in others at times, and slow also to take action when they do see it.

To say that we published Trautmann's letter for the purpose of discrediting I.W.W. propaganda by attacking Haywood is nonsense undiluted. In the first place, it would be impossible to discredit the local I.W.W. by attacking Haywood, for the local I.W.W. has nothing in common with Haywood. As Glynn points out, Haywood is a Socialist, while the local Industrial workers are Anti-Socialists, who hate Socialism as fiercely as does the Pope of the Burke-street Vatican. Secondly, we didn't attack Haywood by publishing the article.

To abuse De Leon because he happens to be the editor of the paper from which we lifted Trautmann's article is worthy of the local Salvarmy ranter. We might have taken the article from the "New York Call," or any other paper that published it. It is a mere accident that we reprinted it from De Leon's paper. But is it quite settled in America that De Leon is as bad as Glynn makes him out to be? The "Weekly People" is undoubtedly an ably conducted paper, and it must have a fair circulation to keep up to the standard it does. If its editor is a person of no account in his own country it hardly seems likely that he could get along so well as he seems to do.

Here is a subsequent speech by Trautmann which puts the matter beyond dispute. The real persons attacked should be apparent from this.

Pittsburg, May 1.—I attended a general membership meeting of the Anarchist "I. W. W.," held at McGeach Hall, Pittsburg, on Sunday evening, April 27. The meeting was called for the purpose of investigating rumors of corruption and machine rule circulated in the Pittsburg district. Wm. E. Trautmann, who spoke, declared he was bitterly opposed to the present machine with Vincent St. John at its head. He openly charged the administration with corpution and fraud, and said that a certain element, paid for and encouraged by St. John, Speed, Jack White and others, was worse than the old Knights of Labor or the American Federation of Labor. He charged the general administration with advising, and advocating that, members of the machine, composed of "I-will-never-works," to join the deputy sheriffs, and some 150 did so in the late Akron, O., strike. Trautmann said that members in the Pittsburg district joined detective agencies, and that he had a letter in his posession from St. John, which stated it was all right after Petrof, Secretary of the District Council of Pittsburg had given information against certain individuals. Trautmann alleged there was corruption in the way the finances are handled. He demanded an investigation of the Lawrence, Akron, and other strikes, and of the San Diego "free speech fight." He stated that the "St. John machine" element had taken possession of his bed while he was addressing meetings, and when he got home he would have to sleep on the floor. He accused two organisers of that crowd with "mooching" (borrowing from and never paying back) restaurant girls; one getting from a Socialist £15 on the strength of having credentials as organizer of the "I. W. W." from St. John. He said the element was a disgrace to the Labor Movement, and would have to be got rid of, exterminated, and put into the camp of the capitalist where they belonged.

A fellow named Armand, a Communist-anarchist, as he announced himself, stated that he had despised the Detroit I. W. W. and De Leon because of their constant attacks on the Bummery, but while in the Akron strike he found that the bums dispatched by St. John to Akron to take charge of the strike were worse than vampires on a dead body. He said they debauched and destroyed the movement there, and he gave illustrations of their conduct. Apropos of this, I might say that Trautmann and Armand informed me privately that the Bummery in Akron practised sabotage on our headquarters there. They told me that that element could get no halls in Akron, and that the Socialist Labor Party gave them their headquarters. The bums that St. John sent there slept in the hall at night and they transferred their lice to headquarters. The place became so lousy that women strikers refused to come to the hall. Even one of the Socialist party speakers got lousy. Someone notified the Board of Health about these conditions, and that body closed up the hall; that is, it wouldn't allow any of the bums to sleep therein. Then one night the bums broke open the door, slept in the place anyway, and next morning burst the waste-pipe and stuffed the drainage so that the building was flooded. After doing that they seized the arm and hammer symbol of the S. L. P. and a red flag and nailed these up in the toilet room, along with a card reading, "We practise sabotage on the landlord and on the S. L. P."

At this April 27 meeting "Trautmann announced that he had resigned as organiser "and from all official capacity in that organisation" He displayed a large package of documents which he said he would place in the hands of an investigating committee, any time such a committee would demand it, to prove any charge he had made.

It was then, in argument, stated that the conditions demanded that the workers should not lose a minute's time, but should start an investigation at once to clean up the situation, as Trautmann had made some very damaging charges. For this reason the meeting adjourned until Sunday, May 4, 8 p.m., to hold another special meeting on these matters. It was also decided to get call for a referendum on the question of the "two I. W. W.'s," the Socialist Labor Party and the Socialist party to work out plans for a basis of unity of all the forces of labor.

I might state, personally, that it is all off with the Bummery here. The stogie makers and the tobacco workers are talking about getting into a separate organisation of their own. There are about 800 or 1000 members in those Locals. You can hear a good many of them saying that the Socialist Labor Party is about the only organisation worth joining.

The "yellows" in the Socialist party are expelling members right and left in this county, and a good many of the S. P. "reds" don't know which way to turn.

Kephart, a member of Local 215, asked Trautmann if he were going over to the Detroit I. W. W. "after De Leon had called him Bummery, etc." Trautmann replied that as far as De Leon was concerned, he was right; it was a Bummery. And so far as he, Trautmann, was concerned, he he was not the whole Labor Movement, he was only an individual, and could forget anything De Leon had said along those lines.

Armand said he would write to about five or six different language papers and expose the Chicago outfit.

Trautmann will probably write to the N.Y. "Call" and expose them.

"Weekly People," May 13, 1913.

As no good purpose can be served by prolonging the argument on its present lines, we will close it until further news is received from America. Most likely Haywood has by this time had something interesting to say in regard to Trautmann's letter, and when news of such reaches us our readers may expect interesting developments.—Ed.

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ideals and the means of attaining them are concerned. Karl is as devoted a socialist as his father ever was, and, just like the latter, he stands on the extreme 'left' of his party, hating all compromise, and firmly believing in the inevitability of a revolution. Unlike his father, he does not excel in the counsels of peace, being temperamentally unsuited for chamber work; but, like his father, he is always to be met with in the front ranks of an attacking column. Like his father, too, he is a passionate internationalist, and just a couple of weeks ago he visited Paris, London, and Brussels, holding forth on the necessity of combating the machinations of the militarists in every country, and of preserving the world's peace."

FROM "HEADQUARTERS."

T. Glynn addresses us from "I.W.W. Headquarters, Sydney, July 14," but on turning to the "S.M. Herald" of July 12 we find the following amongst the "Public Notices":—

"Sydney Local's I.W.W. Membership.—Headquarters, 222 Cumberland-street. G. G. Reeve, Sec.-Treas., will not be responsible for any debts or rent incurred without our written authority (bearing seal).

George G. Reeve, Sec.-Treas., 222 Cumberland-street."

Socialists and Classes.

The Socialists do not exult in the existence of classes and class struggles, and do not "preach" class hatred. They merely point out the obvious fact of economic classes and class antagonism. It is no more reasonable to charge the "Socialist agitation" with fomenting class wars than it would be to hold the meteorologist responsible for storms. As a matter of fact, the Socialist movement is the only organised force in modern society which consciously seeks to abolish all class divisions and class struggles.

Poverty as such is, of course, also not a new and specifically capitalistic phenomenon. The poor have always been with us. But the poverty of former eras was a necessary evil, due to the simple fact that man had not yet learned to produce a sufficient supply of necessaries by means of proper tools. Modern poverty is entirely artificial and wholly unnecessary. The marvellous growth of the productivity of labour within the last generation has enabled man-kind for the first time in history to produce enough to satisfy all reasonable needs of all reasonable human beings. The mass poverty of to-day is due solely to irrational and faulty industrial organisation.

The Socialist programme thus offers a solution of all the vital social problems of our time.—Morris Hilquit.

THE SOCIALIST AGITATOR.

You will know him when you see him, and you see him every day. He is scattering hope and knowledge, always working without pay. He's persistent, he's insistent, and his campaign never wanes with his pockets full of papers and his top-piece full of brains.

You will find him agitating in the factory and the mine, on the ship, upon the ocean, on the farm and railroad line. He's amusing, he's enthusing, and he has good cause to smile, for the country's full of converts, and the cause grows all the while.

He is gathering subs. to papers, and he's making millions think, by his ready wit and logic, and through the power of printer's ink. He's deductive, he's instructive, and he's breaking slavery's chains, with his pockets full of papers and his top-piece full of brains.—"Appeal to Reason."

NOTHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.

Many a man thinks he has given proof of wisdom when he says: "There is nothing new under the sun." There is nothing more false. Modern science shows that nothing is stationery; that in society, just as in external nature, a continuous development is discoverable.

On the nature of this social development is based the theory of Socialism. No one can understand the one without study of the other.

We know that primitive man lived, like the animals, on whatever nature happened to offer. But in the course of time he began to devise tools. He became fisher, hunter, herdsman, finally farmer and craftsman. This development was constantly accelerated, until to-day we can see it going on before our very eyes and mark its stages. And still there are those who solemnly proclaim that there is nothing new under the sun.—Kautsky.

CAPITALISM IN JAPAN.

Dr. E. W. Caper, writing in "The East and West," says:—"The industrial problems of Europe are being introduced into Asia. Asia has long known congestion of population, but it has never hitherto had to face 'slum problems' in our sense of the phrase. The new industrialism is leading to the rapid growth of cities, with their problems of housing and sanitation. Japanese women are leaving their homes to enter factories. In short one finds springing up all the industrial conditions which have been a blot on Western Christianity all these years, and which even our Christian public sentiment has failed to solve. With the low value placed upon the life of the individual by the Orient, the new spirit of agnostic materialism actuating the leaders, and the absence of a vigorous Christian public opinion, the possibilities of industrial exploitation and suffering in the East are appalling."

According to Dr. Caper's logic, landlordism under capitalism has proved too much for Western Christianity, and in the absence of that which has proved too weak in the Occident the Orient is likely to be cursed by industrial exploitation. The "new spirit of agnostic materialism" will not make matters either better or worse, for agnostic exploiters cannot be worse than Christian ones. The only thing that can save the East as well as the West is science. When science takes the place of superstition and economics and sociology are studied as they should be, both East and West will make for Socialism and the Co-operative Commonwealth.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page12366910

Stray Thoughts.

(By Arnold St. Clair.)

"We won't have Socialism," cry the Fat Tarts of the Women's National League. Just you Fat Women wait till the working class wake up.

If some of our Plutes could get hold of God they would make Him work 8 hours a day for 8 bob. That is why God made Himself invisible. "Fact."

And a certain young woman, who is a wage slave, fell on her knees crying, "Lord! What must I do to be saved?" and the Lord answered her by saying: "Keep clear of the Salvation Army, have no truck with Bourgeois politicians, and orthodox priests, and parsons, and above all become a Marxian Socialist."

How to get rich without work—become a Labour Party politician.

Who is going to defend Australia? The boss; you see he owns it.

Who are God's chosen people? Socialists; but you must be a Marxian. God has no time for any other kind.

Small things amuse small minds. That's why the Labour Party gave us small boys a soldiers.

Who are the people that God has the greatest contempt for? Pure and simple Labourites, who want to walk hand in hand with the boss.

The devil will get you, howls the parson. He can't, old chap. You see, the capitalist has got us.

But who's going to do the dirty work under Socialism? cry the sweet young girls of Toorak. We'll leave your mothers to do that. You see, my dears, they are old hands at the game.

They say the Lord loves a sinner. Well, you could hardly expect Him to love some of the churchy crowd.

Things that make us laugh. A Salvation Army coal lumper drinking lemonade and asking the Lord to bless the boss.

But I find you work, pleads the capitalist. And that's one of the reasons why we desire to get rid of you.

Look what cold tea does for me, cries the temperance orator.

Look what beer does for me cries the bloke with the D.T.'s.

But look what wage slavery does for me, shouts the boss as he drives past in his motor car.

But what are you going to do with me under Socialism? asks the capitalist. We'll put you in the museum, old chap.

I'm an anti-Socialist, howls the small shopkeeper. So is every fool.

SEAMEN AND VACCINATION.

"I don't know which is the worse, vaccination or smallpox," said Captain Gormley, of the steamer Gabo, recently. The skipper was nursing a badly swollen arm, imploring everyone to steer clear of him. Several of the men on the vessel were unable to work after they had been vaccinated and had put to sea, and Captain Gormley said that the time he spent on watch was anything but pleasant. Luckily no bad weather was experienced, or with the men disabled the steamer might have been seriously endangered.

Seamen who are compelled to be vaccinated before they leave port are between the devil and the deep sea. They know that if they are vaccinated they are liable to be disabled after they leave port, and if they are so disabled and happen to meet bad weather their chances of fighting the elements are small. On the other hand, if they refuse, the magistrates ashore seize the opportunity to make it particularly hot for them.

When the "Port Pirie" was ready to leave Sydney recently the smallpox scare was in full swing, and all aboard were ordered to be vaccinated. Seven of the crew objected, and the captain brought them ashore to the shipping master's office. Five gave in, but two resolved to risk jail before vaccination. The two men were tried by Magistrate Smithers, who convicted them, and sent both to jail for 14 days. In sentencing them the magistrate said that they could not conduct the ship in the way that pleased them. He might have added neither can you do as you please with your own body.

OBITUARY.

Ludwig Lind, a very old Comrade and member of the International Socialist Club, died after a short illness on Saturday, July 19, at Sydney Hospital. Our old Comrade was buried at Rookwood on Tuesday, July 22. Amongst the wreaths was one sent by the Club, whose members and other Comrades were well represented at the last resting place of our old friend.

The only working class paper is a Socialist paper. The "International Socialist" is admittedly one of the best. Why not subscribe for it? Why not push it?

The Socialist Postbag.

K. R. L. (Cootamundra), in sending along a new yearly sub., writes: Please send along a few pamphlets suitable for making Socialists from sick Laborites. This appears easy at present, as a good many have had enough of the political misrepresentation; now is the time to run the Socialist solution into them. I am doing what little I can, but we find so many "Assheads" who often say, "I am only a working man." I often think that when the revolution takes place this type of creature will think that the planet has burst.

"Diogenes" (North Sydney) writes: I have been reading the "International Socialist" for some time and watching the progress of your party with very great interest, but it seems to me that you are "making haste slowly." Perhaps I am impatient, but how any sane human being can be patient while watching the course of public events in this country is past my understanding. You, sir, seem to see through people and things pretty clearly, and I enjoy very much your little crisp pars on the front page, but it is such a poor little paper. How can you expect to fight the many-headed monster of capitalism with such a tiny weapon? 'Tis true, David slew Goliath with a sling and a stone, but your paper seems to me to be the sling without the stone. Please do not think me captious. I am only too pleased to think that something is being done to rescue this country from the various gangs of thieves who have taken possession of it by brute force. We put men into Parliament to make laws for our benefit and protection, and what do they do? They simply use all the machinery of the State against the people. We pay many thousands a year to maintain a police force which is made use of by the bandits, who run this country, to bludgeon the people into submission to their stand and deliver tactics. Judges are appointed, not for their ability or high character, but because they have neither mind, soul, nor conscience, and will be willing tools in the hands of some dirty politician. You Socialists know what an utter farce justice is in this country. You know that we have been living under police rule for many a day. They have been taught to believe that they are our masters long enough, and it should be someone's business to teach another lesson. I should like to do something to help on the Socialist movement, and I hope to attend some of the meetings. Some days ago I passed the magnificent structure that is being erected for "Labor Papers, Ltd." The money of the workers is going into that building, but in my opinion that will be all the workers will have to do with it.

Their's not to reason why,
Their's simply to pass by,
And look with longing eye
At their lost hundreds.

The sight of that building should stir the Socialists to action. They will have another press opponent to fight, and I am afraid the little Socialist will be "knocked out." But courage, my brothers, let your cry be, "forward for the right."

JAPAN AND CHRISTIANITY.

Rev. Dr. Cairns says that "in Japan the educated classes are already, in the main, Agnostic. The kind of thing that has been happening in Japan is the kind of thing that is going to happen in China, unless the Christian Church intervenes." And if the Christian Church does intervene the result will be the same. The Christian Church has intervened in Japan, with the result that the educated Japanese are smiling at it. The writings of scientists are more popular amongst the educated of all countries than are the writings of theologians, and China will be no exception.

It is easy to see how it comes that even Japan is not taking kindly to the Christian Church when we find that books like Sir Ray Lankester's "Science from an Easy Chair" are being widely read. Lankester states that science has reduced the death-rate of our great cities in fifty years by more than one-third. It has conquered small-pox, typhus, and yellow fever, and has also reduced the deaths under operations from 1 in 3 to 1 in 30.

LET US GO BACKWARD.

The Liberal Party has elected a Liberal Speaker in the House of Representatives, and the wig and mace, which the Labor Party threw into the lumber room, have been brought out, dusted, and restored to their old places in the legislative humbug and make-believe. The Liberal Party cannot live without its old ideas and ancient relics. Such things are as sacred to them as their household gods were to the ancient Romans. The Liberal Party even refuses to believe in 1913, and contends that the world should never have advanced beyond 17th century ideas and customs. It has taken for its motto: "Let us go backward."

A.S.P. News & Notes.

The Class Struggle in Victoria.

LOCK-OUT ON THE GEELONG SEWERAGE WORK.

The struggle now in progress between the sewerage workers of Geelong and Messrs. Stone and Siddeley is a struggle upon which the eyes of all thinking members of the working-class are rivetted, and a struggle which, did it terminate disastrously for the wage-slaves engaged in it, would mean a decided triumph for the enemies of organised labour.

The whole trouble can be laid at the door of the contractors in question (viz., Messrs. Stone and Siddeley), inasmuch as they have in the most brutal manner endeavoured to force their employees to accept less than the ruling minimum wage, by falling back upon the brutal and favourite weapon of all exploiters, the lock-out. Wages, representing on the average the cost of subsistence for the worker—in other words, that which enables him to secure the necessary amount of food, clothing, and shelter, three vital essentials the men consequently refused to accept less. Had they quietly submitted to this encroachment on their earnings they would have been knaves indeed; but as men they refused to accept less than the 9/ per day, which has been the recognised standard for this class of work in Victoria for the past three years, with the result that they have now entered upon what is likely to be one of the most bitter and protracted struggles in which Victorian wage-slaves have ever been engaged.

A matter of significance is the silence of the Plute press. Only the briefest reference is made to the industrial battle being waged, while no reference is made by the said press to the fact that it is a lock-out. Had it been a strike precipitated by the said wage-slaves, we would have been regaled ere this with columns of journalistic slop and hog-wash, while the praises of arbitration would have been sung by the entire plute press in chorus, and the forcible, formidable, and in fact only weapon of the modern slave class, viz., the strike, would have been condemned by all plutes' hirelings, with the usual bitterness and lying characteristic of such a despicable crew. The position is therefore serious. The ability and power of the U.L.U. to dictate their terms as a body has now been challenged, the gauntlet has been thrown down, and organised labour in Victoria is to be put to the test.

The hour for action having arrived the various unions will have to put their shoulders to the wheel financially, as the means of life must be forthcoming for all those concerned in the struggle, and by way of some practical support the Melbourne branch of the A.S.P. will collect funds in order to assist.

MELBOURNE BRANCH A.S.P.

On Saturday July 12, the usual dance was held in branch rooms, and it is pleasing to record the attendance boosted another increase, clearly justifying the optimism of all comrades who spoke in favour of a two years lease of premises at the half yearly meeting of the branch only a week or so previous.

Sunday's lecture was also well attended, when the writer, spoke on The Labour Party. Its Defeat, and Failure, many questions being asked at the close, and several members and strangers present taking an able part in the discussion.

On the 14th a rally of all members at branch headquarters, each inviting a friend, made possible a most enjoyable evening, which was spent in singing and dancing. Amongst those who contributed items during the evening were Miss Ada Clark and Miss Clark, Miss Donaldson, Miss Zeegan, Mr. H. Cook, Miss Frost and J. Harris, while a young lady whose name at present cannot be recalled assisted in providing the dance music.

The evening was therefore one of the most enjoyable, and it has been decided that another rally meeting will take place early next month.

The monthly Picture night held in aid of branch funds fell on Tuesday evening. There was a good attendance at same, and great praise is due to all comrades who took part in disposing of tickets, thereby making it a success.

From now all comrades are asked to note that a special effort is to be made, with propaganda meetings, also in disposing of socialist literature, therefore every member is asked to assist. Further all members with any suggstions to make calculated to further the progress of the branch should forward same in writing, to the secretary, when the matter will be given every consideration by the executive committee.

The Yarra Bank meeting was also held as usual, but was made largely a farce, by the ape like antics of a lanky labour supporter, well filled with grog, and whose eyes indicated his relationship to a merino sheep, by their glassly stare. Nevertheless when next sunday afternoon comes round the various speakers will be at their post undaunted.

J. R. WILSON, Secretary.

BALMAIN.

A good meeting was held in Balmain on Saturday night M. Moore chair Sloan and Talbot speakers.

A Social and Dance will be held in the Temperance Hall, Montague-st., (near Town Hall) Balmain, on July 26. Tickets 1s. Refreshments.

When the Balkan war broke out King Ferdinand described it as a crusade of the Cross against the Crescent, and the Christian world deplored the necessity—with a wink—of having to drive the Moslem heathens out of Europe. Now, however, the dearly beloved Bulgarians are fighting the dearly beloved Greeks for places which don't belong to either of them, and the other brethren in Europe are watching and waiting until the fighters are all wiped out or exhausted, when they can decide what is to be done with the country.

The Kaiser's son seems to be a chip of the old block. In his book, "Germany in Arms," he asks the German people to give their lives joyfully for the Fatherland, "though the world be full of devils." The Prince evidently thinks Germany is full of fools or he wouldn't ask them to believe that the rest of the world is full of devils who are dangerous to Germany.

Sturdy old Harry Quelch, editor of London "Justice," has been failing in health for the last 15 months. A year ago he was advised that nothing could save him from breakdown but rest and change, but his indomitable spirit refused to heed the warning, with the inevitable result. He has been sent abroad by British Socialists, who have subscription lists out for the purpose of giving him the long holiday he needs.

LITERATURE DEPARTMENT.

Woman and the Social Problem (May W. Simons)	1d
The Growth of Socialism (Debs)	1d
From Revolution to Revolution (Herron)	1d
Revolutionary Unionism (Debs)	1d
Wage, Labor and Capital (Marx)	1d
The Man Under the Machine (Simons)	1d
The Mission of the Working Class (Vail)	1d
Prison Labor, (Debs)	1d
Parable of the Water Tank (Bellamy)	1d
Why I Am a Socialist (Herron)	1d
What Life Means to Me (London)	1d
Science and Socialism (La Monte)	1d
Unity and Victory (Debs)	1d
Where We Stand (Spargo)	1d
Why a Workingman Should Be a Socialist (Wilshire)	1d
Socialist Party and Working Class (Debs)	1d
You and Your Job (Sandburg)	1d
Liberty (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
Class Unionism (Debs)	1d
An Appeal to the Young (Kropotkin)	1d
The Issue (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
Industrial Unionism (Debs)	1d
Industrial Union Methods (Trautmann)	1d
Forces That Make for Socialism (John Spargo)	1d
Craft Unionism (Eugene V. Debs)	1d
The Scab (Jack London)	1d
Woman and Socialism (May Walden)	1d
Revolution (Jack London)	1d
Useful Work v. Useless Toil (Morris)	1d
The Tramp (Jack London)	1d
Marx on Cheapness (translated by La Monte)	1d
Danger Ahead	1d
Debs and Russell	1d

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